DUKOV, V.M.

Development of the classical theory of the conductivity of metals. Vop. ist. est. i tekh. no.13:64-69 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Electric conductivity)
(Free electron theory of metals)

DUKOV, V. M.

Demonstrations of the physical properties of dielectrics.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.6:44-47 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Universitet druzhby narodov imeni Patrisa Lumumby.

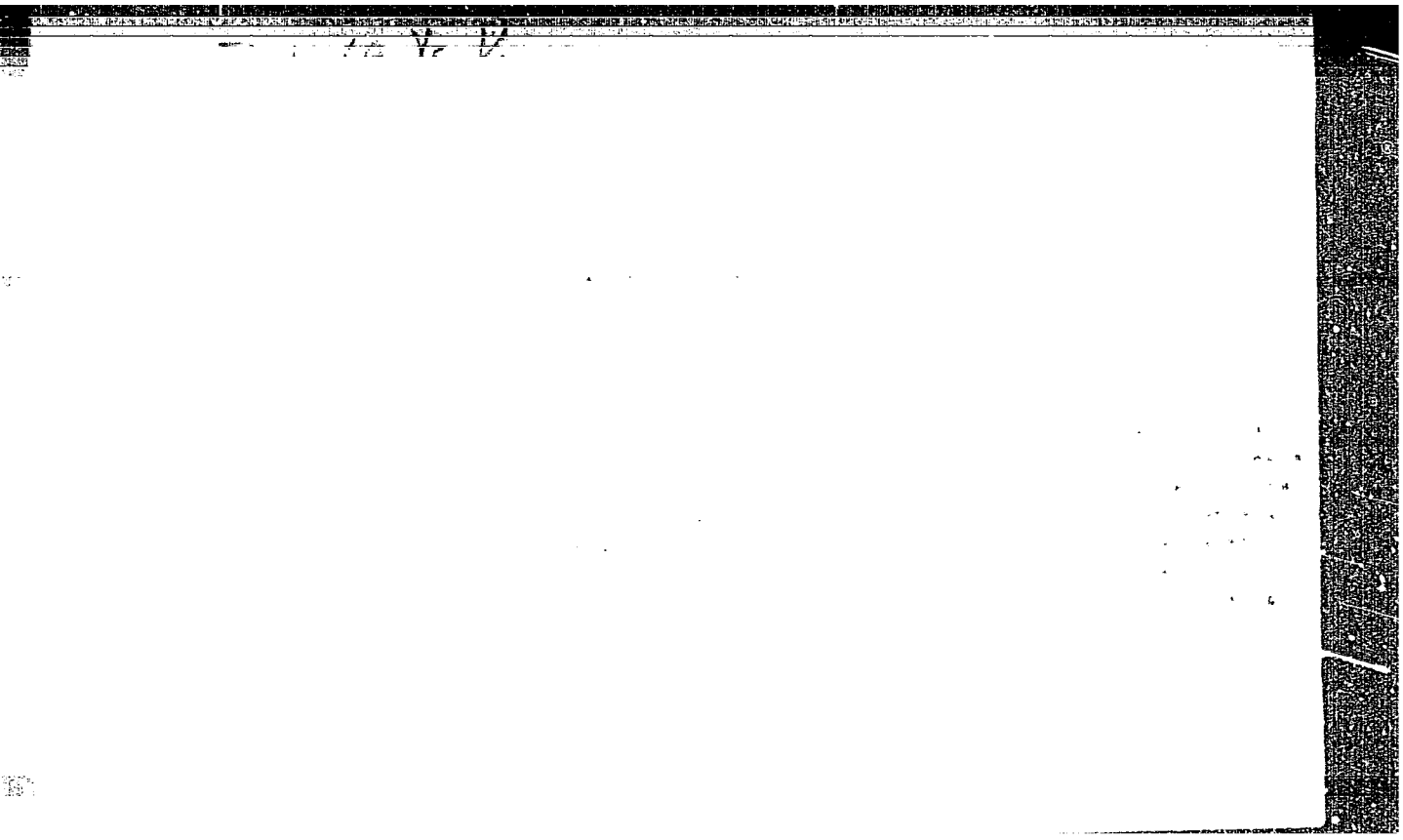
(Physics—Experiments) (Dielectrics)

DUKOV, V. M.

A universal electrometer for lecture demonstrations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.6:170-171 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Universitet druzhby narodov imeni Patrisa Lumumby.

(Electrometer) (Physics--Study and teaching)



DUKOVA, YE. D. -

DUKOVA, YE. D. -- "Experimental Investigation of the Spiral-Stratification Growth of Crystals from a Gaseous Phase." Academy of Science USSR, Institute of Crystallography, Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 44, October 1956, Moscow

DUKOVA, YE.D

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Morphology of Crystals. Crystallography E-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3922

Author : Lemmleyn, G.G., Dukova, Ye.D.
Inst : Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences USSR
Title : Investigation of the Speeds of Tangential Growth of Elementary Layers on Crystals of Para-Toluidine.

Orig Pub : Kristallografiya, 1956, 1, No 1, 112-118

Abstract : The authors have observed the stratified-spiral growth of crystals of para-toluidine from the gas phase on the (001) face and investigated the dependence of the tangential velocity of the growth of elementary layers of the crystals on their thickness. The measurements were carried out under the identical conditions in those places, where the radius of curvature of the layers was sufficiently large and did not influence their speed of growth. The thickness of the propagating layers was investigated by optical methods. The authors obtained a curve for the dependence of the speed of growth of the layer on its thickness, starting with a layer one elementary cell thick up to layers containing 150 elementary parameters. The curve is interpreted as the proof of the existence

Card : 1/2

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Morphology of Crystals. Crystallization E-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3922

of an adsorption layer on the surface of the crystal, and the difference in the velocity of propagating layers is explained by the role of the surface diffusion, which is particularly considerable for the elementary layers, and consequently the tangential speed of the growth is greater than in thick layers. The authors have noted the occurrence of dislocation at the junction of the overgrowing recessions of the skeletal formation.

Card : 2/2

DUKOVA, Ye. D.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Morphology of Crystals. E-7
Crystallization

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6708

Author : Lomnloyn, G.G., Dukova, Ye. D.
Title : Formation of Helical Dislocations During the Process of Crystal Growth

Orig Pub : Kristallografiya, 1956, 1, No 3, 351-355

Abstract : The formation of screw-like dislocations during the growth of para-toluidine and naphthalene crystals from the gas phase and the formation of the first turns of the helical layer have been described and recorded on motion-picture film. In the initial stage of its growth, the crystal has a dendrite-like character with a varying degree of branching. As the branches of the dendritic crystal grow, a screw-like dislocation in the shape of a closed hollow slot is formed in the angle between the branches. A spiral layer begins to grow on the newly-formed screw-like dislocation. It is proposed that the process described above of the formation of a screw-like dislocation in the growing crystal is analogous to the

Card : 1/2

DUKOVA, Ye.D.

USSR / Physical Chemistry. Crystals. B-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 25984

Author : G.G. Lemmleyn, Ye.D. Dukova
Title : The Approach of Two Spiral Centers of Opposite Signs in Process of Crystal Growth.

Orig Pub : Kristallografiya, 1956, 1, No 4, 477 - 478

Abstract : The results of the observation of the movement of two spiral centers of opposite signs during the process of growth of a paratoluidine crystal are stated. It was established by an observation during about 1 hour that the spiral layers of opposite signs producing concentric circles moved slowly one to the other, and that after their union their growth discontinued. The process was recorded on a moving picture film (speed 1 frame in 2 sec.); the thickness of observed layers was 0.04μ. According to the change of the interference color of crystals appearing when nicols were crossed, it was esta-

Card : 1/2

USSR / Physical Chemistry. Crystals. B-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 25984

Abstract : established that the crystal had grown about 4μ thicker measured normally to the face. It is emphasized that the approach of two spiral centers of opposite signs takes place then, when the exits of the helical dislocations, originating the spirals, to the surface are situated at a distance corresponding to the distance between consecutive turns of the spiral. It is pointed out that it is not clear whether the described process demonstrates the movement of the helical dislocations themselves, or the movement of their exits to the crystal surface.

Card : 2/2

1. Inst. Kristallografii Akad. Nauk SSSR.

Dukova, Ye. D

70-3-18/20

AUTHOR: Lemmlein, G.G., Dukova, Ye.D. and Chernov, A.A.

TITLE: Investigation of the dynamics of certain elementary processes of growth and evaporation of crystals. (Issledovaniye dinamiki nekotorykh elementarnykh protsessov rosta i isparenlya kristallov.)

PERIODICAL: "Kristallografiya" (Crystallography), 1957, Vol.2, No.3, pp. 428 - 436 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Analysis of the chemical structure of certain crystals, described in earlier papers of the authors (1 - 3), led to the conclusion that it is necessary to investigate experimentally the elementary processes, their layer-spiral growth and evaporation. Investigation of the elementary phenomena taking place at the crystal surface is particularly useful since it permits obtaining directly data on factors which play a predominant rôle in the kinetics of phase transformation. Such experiments also permit direct verification of the validity and the limits of applicability of modern conceptions relating to the kinetics of the growth of the crystals. In this paper the results are described of studies by means of micro-filming of the formation of helical dislocations and of the mutual approach and cancellation of two dislocations with opposite signs. The authors investigated the dependence

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Investigation of the dynamics of certain elementary processes of growth and evaporation of crystals. (Cont.)

and the velocity of displacement of a front of a growing layer on its thickness and the results obtained for naphthalene, diphenine and paratoluidine are plotted in the curve, Fig. 2, and expressed by the eqn. (1), p. 430. The authors also investigated the behaviour of melt drops on the crystal surface and their interactions with the forming layers. These are described and also results of observations relating to layer-spiral evaporation. Finally, the authors give a brief semi-quantitative analysis of the non-steady state processes of growth and evaporation as applied to the transition from the helicoid of growth to the helicoid of evaporation. There are 8 figures and 13 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Crystallography (Institut Kristallografii AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: February 22, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

DUKOVA, E.D.

LEONTEYN, G. G., DUKOVA, E. D.
Institute of Crystallography of Acad. Sci. of USSR, Moscow

"The Formation of Dislocation Centers of Spiral Growth and Evaporations."

Paper submitted at
Program of the Conference on the Non-Metallic Solids of Mechanical Properties. Leningrad
May 19 - 26, 1958.

AUTHOR: Dukova, Ye.D. SOV/70-3-5-12/24

TITLE: The Participation of a Drop of the Liquid Phase in the Process of Growth and Evaporation of a Crystal (Uchastiye kapel' zhidkoy fazy v protsesse rosta i isparenlya kristalla)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 5, pp 605-611 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper describes certain details of the growth of layers with protuberances and new phenomena of the participation of a drop of the melted phase in the process of the evaporation of material from the surface of a crystal of paratoluidine.
The existence of a drop of the melt on the surface of a substance which is growing from the gas phase is one of the most curious phenomena occurring on phase transition. Spontaneous motion of the drop occurs and the drops form salients on the surface. The drops may appear on the surface of a crystal growing from the vapour phase if the crystal is near its melting point (1 - 4° below). The drops are, therefore, a supercooling of the melt. In contact with the solid they should crystallize rapidly but in fact do not do so. Drops of 1 - 30 μ can be seen. They move about or may stick to the steps of the layers of growth.

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The Participation of a Drop of the Liquid Phase in the Process of Growth and Evaporation of a Crystal

For the formation of protuberances on the layers of the crystal, a super-cooling of about 2 - 3 ^{0} is necessary. If the surface of the crystal is in a state of equilibrium with the vapour, the drops completely wet the steps on the surface and flow over them. In the growth process, the drop cannot reach a state where it fully wets a given layer because of the existence of hysteresis of the contact angle. In fact, as soon as the drop begins to wet the surface growth of the crystal from the melt begins forming a salient pushing the drop along the face 001 sliding on a "gas layer" . Cine microphotographs are reproduced. A relationship between the rate of growth of the salients and the height of the layer was established. For small heights (up to 10 cells) the dependence of velocity on thickness is great. For greater thicknesses than 50 cells, the variation of velocity is slight. The forms of the protuberances were found to depend on the velocities of the salient and the growth layer. The form of the protuberance can indicate either stable or unstable growth conditions

The Participation of a Drop of the Liquid Phase in the Process of Growth and Evaporation of a Crystal

and for each drop there exists an upper and a lower limit to the height of a layer from which it can form a salient. A formula is given for the change in radius of a drop, assuming that it decreases in size by furnishing material for the growing layer. However, experimentally, it is found that the size of a drop changes little during its motion so that material condensing from the vapour phase must be supplied to the growing layer. Acknowledgements are made to Professor G.G. Lemmleyn. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 1 French and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography of the Ac.Sc.USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1958

AUTHOR: Dukova, Ye. D. SOV/20-121-2-26/53

TITLE: Spiral-Layered Evaporation of Crystals (Sloisto-spiral'noye isparemiye kristallov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 2, pp. 288 - 290 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper a report is given on investigations on spiral-layer figures in various states of crystal vaporisation and of growing. The purpose of this work was to study the morphology of crystal surfaces. R. Marselin (Marselen) (Ref 1) was the first to succeed in observing the layered structure in the dissolution of crystals (1914). Gorbunova and Zhukova reported on such investigations as well (Ref 2). During dissolution so-called "dissolution figures" or "corrosion figures" form on the crystal surface; another possibility to investigate such figures is to observe the growth ("growth figures"). The investigation of such figures leads to the result that the centers of the spiral growth are located at the intersections of the lines of dislocation with the crystal surface (Ref 2). In the last ten years many papers concerning the spiral layered

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structure of the corrosion figures were published. Pandya and Tolansky investigated the diamond, Gevers, Amelinckx and Dekeyser interferometrically investigated topaz crystals; investigations were performed with germanium crystals as well (Ref 5). In this paper 10 micrographs of spiral structures are given; especially the 4 pictures, shown in figure 3, very clearly reproduce various spiral layers (300-fold magnification larged, crossed nicols). Figure 2 schematically represents how one spiral coalesces with a second one to form a spiral of reversed sense (evaporation). Paratoluidine and naphthalene were investigated with a magnification of 300 and a speed of 1 to 3 exposures per second. Particular attention was paid to the interrupted process which was recorded by exposures in the moment of the transition from growth to vaporisation. The author renders her thanks to Professor L. L. Lemmleyn who supervised the investigation, and A. A. Chernov for valuable advices. There are 3 figures and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SOV/20-121-2-26/53

Spiral-Layered Evaporation of Crystals

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: January 20, 1958, by A. V. Shubnikov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1957

Card 3/3

LEONLEVH, G.G.; DUKOVA, Ye.D.; CHERNOV, A.A.

Growth of crystals from vapors in the neighborhood of the critical point. Kristallografiia 5 no.4:662-665 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.
(Crystals--Growth) (Critical point)

CHERNOV, A.A.; DUKOVA, Ye.D.

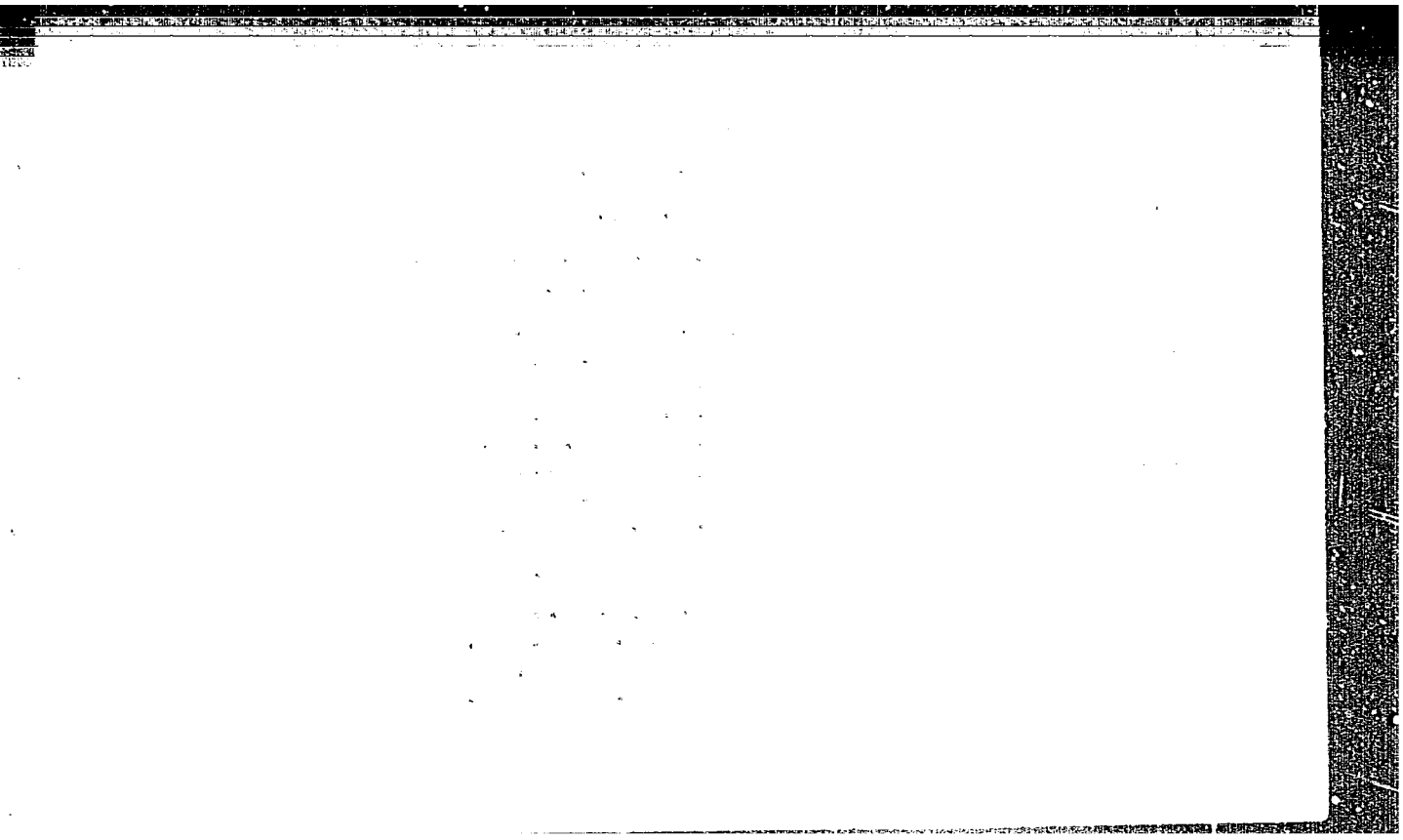
Effect of supersaturation on the step contour of a crystal surface, and the rate of its growth. Kristallografiia 5 no.4:655-661 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.
(Crystals--Growth) (Solutions, Supersaturated)

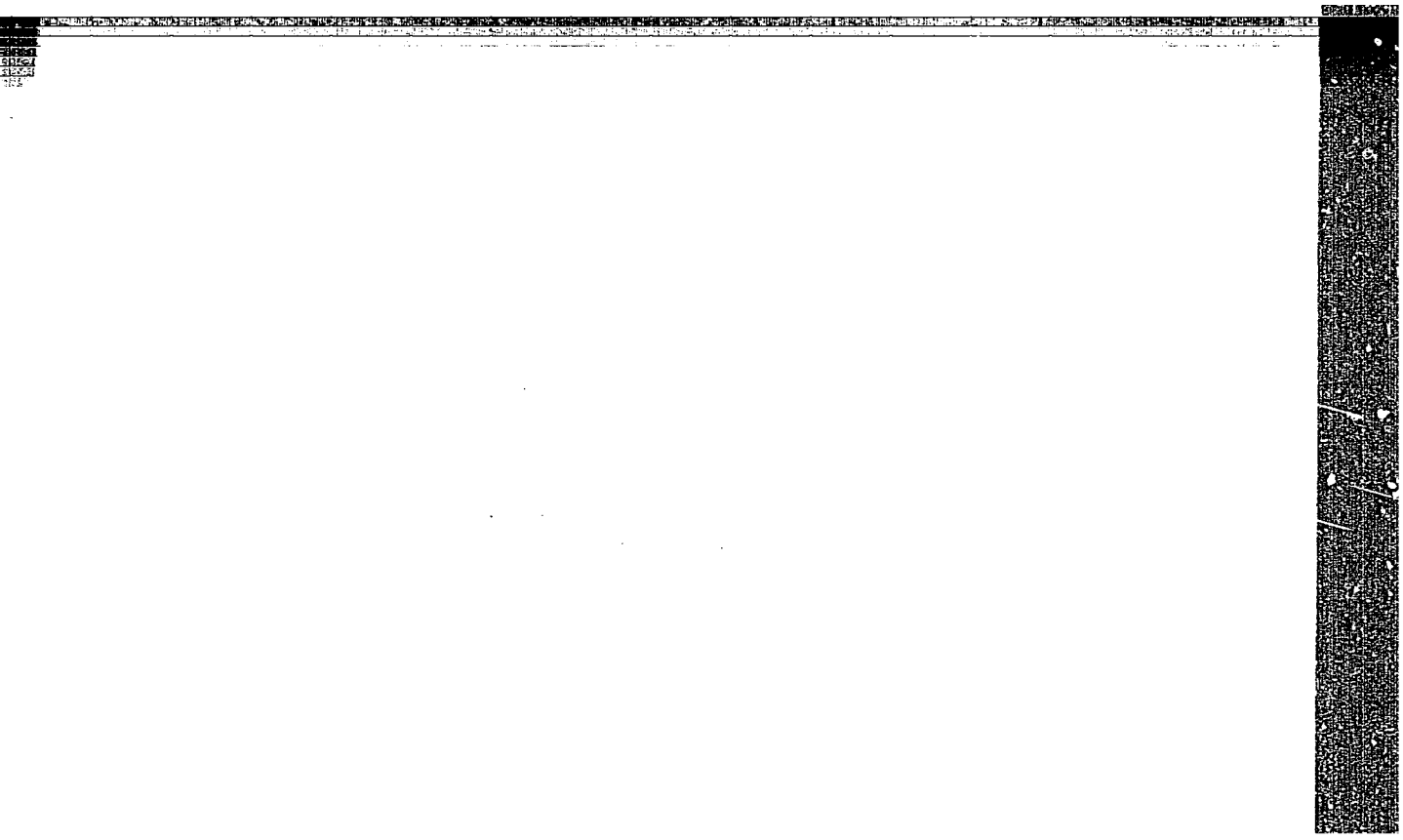
DUKOVA, Ye.D.

Observations of the shape of the steps on the crystal surface as a function of supersaturation. Kristallografiia 5 no.5: 813-815 S-O'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.
(Crystals--Growth)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041151(



BARTINI, G.R. [deceased]; DUKOVA, Ye.D.; KORSHUNOV, I.P.; CHERNOV, A.A.

Stepped surface relief of β-methyl naphthalene crystals growing from the melt. Kristalografiia 8 no.5:758-764 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

DUKOVA, Ye.D.; CHERNOV, A.A.

Statistical description of the stepped surface relief of β-methyl naphthalene. Kristallografiia 8 no.5:765-769 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

DUKOVIC, D., dr.; DORDEVIC, Lj, dr.; DIMITRIJEVIC, A., dr.; POPOVIC, M., dr.; VASILJEVIC, M., dr.; MILIC, T., dr.

Current status and experience with the treatment of gastroduodenal hemorrhagic ulcer. Med. glas. 18 no.6:189-191 Je-Jl'64.

1. Hirurško odeljenje Opste bolnice u Kraljevu (Naceinik: prim. dr. D. Dukovic).

DUKOVIC, I.

"Protective measures and the estimation of the corrosion of rifle armament barrels."

p. 928 (Vojno-Tehnicki Glasnik) Vol. 5, no. 12, Dec. 1957
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

DUKOVNIKOV, IU., and others.

Differential determination of quantity of pitwood in sorting forest trees. p. 422. (GORSKO STOPANSTVO, Vol. 12, no. 10, Dec. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957 Uncl.

DUKOVSKAYA, I.I.

BAKUN, N.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DUKOVSKAYA, I.I.

New linen and staple fabrics. Tekst.prom.14 no.3:13-16 Mr '54.
(MLRA 7:5)
(Linen)

DUKOVSKAYA, I.I.

New fabrics and products of the linen industry. Tekst.prom. 18 no.4:48-51 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Linen) (Textile fabrics)

DUKOVSKAYA, I.I.; ZNAMENSKAYA, Ye.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BARCHUKOVA, A.Ya., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Determining the optimum spun nylon content in its blend with cotton providing for the maximum increase of wear resistance of the fabric. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSNIILV 15:110-127 '61. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Rukovoditel' assortimentnoy laboratorii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta promyshlennosti lubyanykh volokon (for Dukovskaya).

DUKOVSKIY, M.M.

ROZOVSKIY, Izrail' L'vovich; DUKOVSKIY, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; ZIL'BAR, N.Ye., redaktor izdatel'stva; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Flow of water around bends in open channels] Dvizhenie vody na povorote otkrytogo rusla. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1957. 187 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(Hydraulics)

DUKOWICZ, T.

Polish Technical Abst.
No. 4, 1953
Transport

2153 6:4.8 : 658.28

Dukowicz T. Improving Safety Standards for Traffic at Crossings within the Precincts of Industrial Enterprises.

„Zwiększenie bezpieczeństwa na przejazdach w obrębie zakładów przemysłowych". Ochrona Pracy. No. 4, 1953, pp. 123—128, 7 figs.

The author bases his arguments on such basic factors as traffic intensity, type and speed of vehicles, together with visibility at crossings and of approaching vehicles. The author reviews three types of safety devices to be used at crossings, viz.: gates, automatic signalling, and warning by means of stationary signals.

DUKOWICZ, T.

Handling substitute signals.

p. 43 (Przeglad Kolejowy Elektrotechniczny. Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1956. Warszawa, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

DUKRAVETS, G.M.

Materials on the systemization of Lucioperca lucioperca (L.) in the Talas River basin. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.7:69-72 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

DUKOWICZ, T.

DUKOWICZ, T. Electric difficulities in operating semaphores. p. 100

Vol. 8, no. 4, Apr. 1956
PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY ELEKTROTECHNICZNY
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

DUKSHTAU, A.A.; IPATOV, P.M.

Synchronous machine with pole commutation. Elektrosila no.22: 12-18 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

IPATOV, P.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; DUKSHTAU, A.A., inzh.

Action of harmonic magnetomotive forces of a stator winding with a fractional number of pole and phase grooves. Elektrotekhnika 36 no.11-11 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

BLYUMKIN, V.N.; DUKSINA, S.G.

Histochemical and biochemical study of glycogen in the umbilical cord. Akush. i gin. no.6:126 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii (zav. - doktor med. nauk V.N.Blyumkin) i kafedry analiticheskoy khimii (zav. V.S.Konyushko) Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KONTUSHKO, V.S.; DUKSINA, S.G.

Extraction-photometric microdetermination of papverine as a triple complex with iron thiocyanate. Apt. delo 13 no.1:35-39 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vitebskiy meditsinskiy institut.

UL'YANOV, I.A., inzh.; SOLDATENKOV, A.P., inzh.; DMITRIYEV, V.K., inzh.; MASKIN, M.G., inzh.; POZIGUN, L.V., inzh.; DUKTOVSKAYA, O.A., inzh.; CHEKUNOV, I.N., inzh.; LIOKUMOVICH, Ye.F., inzh.; KAPITONOVA, Z.I., inzh.; LEVITSKIY, Ya.B., otv. red.; ROMANOVA, L.A., red. izd-va; OVSEYENKO, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Coals of the U.S.S.R.]Ugli SSSR; spravochnik. Moskva, Gos gortekhizdat, 1962. 318 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Coal)

DUKUKIN, A.V. [Moskva]

Cuffing the kidney for a study of renal circulation in chronic experimental conditions. Pat.fiziol.i eksp.terap. 5 no.1:72-73 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Is laboratorii patofisiologii i farmakologii serdechnososudistoy sistemy (zav. - prof. S.V.Andreyev) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Zakusov) AMN SSSR.

(KIDNEY—BLOOD SUPPLY)

DUKUNIKHIN, N.S.; SHTEYNBERG, Ya.B.

Azine dyes, derivatives of N-methylbens-(c,d)-indoline. Zhur. VKHO 5 no.1:110-111 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley imeni K.Ye. Voroshilova.
(Dyes and dyeing) (Pyridine)
(Indoline)

DUKUR, I. I.

Dissertation: "Study of the Susceptibility of Silver-Red Foxes to Brucellosis," Cand Vet Sci, Moscow Fur and Pelt Inst, 7 Jun 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 27 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

BRANOVER, G.[Branovers, G.] (Riga); DUKURS, R. (Riga); LIELAUSIS, O. (Riga); TSINOBER, A.[Cinobers, A.] (Riga)

On local hydraulic resistances in the flow of liquid metal in a transverse magnetic field. Vestis Latv ak no.11:97-102 '60. (MIRAI 10:9)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut fiziki.

(Hydraulics) (Liquid metals) (Magnetic fields)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042284 S/0000/63/003/000/0077/0080

AUTHOR: Branover, G. G., Dukure, R. K.

TITLE: Effect of roughness of the channel walls on drag during turbulent flow of liquid metal in a transverse magnetic field

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po teoreticheskoy i prikladnoy magnitnoy gidrodinamike. 3d, Riga, 1962. Voprosy* magnitnoy gidrodinamiki (Problems in magnetic hydrodynamics); doklady* soveshchaniya, v. 3. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatSSR, 1963, 77-80

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent flow, liquid metal flow, channel roughness, transverse magnetic field, drag coefficient, Stewart number, hydromagnetics

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the drag coefficients for Hg forced by an induction pump through channels of organic glass with wall roughness simulated by celluloid disks. The results are calculated from pressure differentials according to

$$\lambda = \frac{2\Delta p R}{\rho v^2 l}, \quad (1)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042284

where P=density of the liquid, v=average flow velocity, R=hydraulic radius, Δ_p=pressure differential over channel length l, λ_m = drag coefficient in the field, and are shown graphically (see Fig. 1. in the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Dec63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4041284 ENCLOSURE: 01

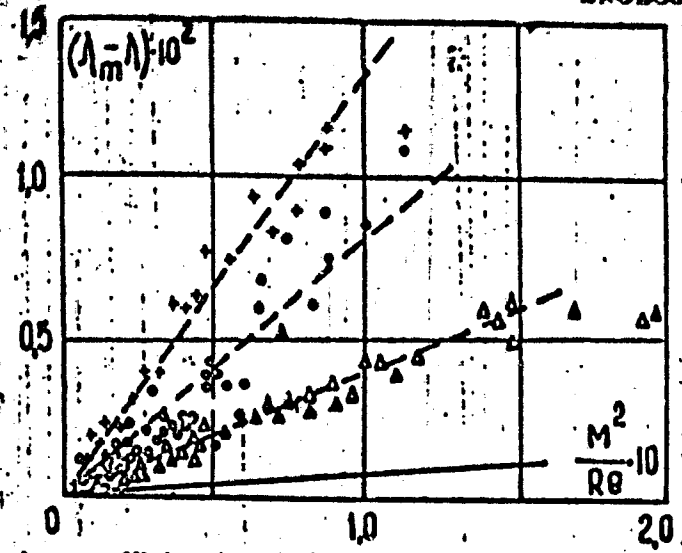


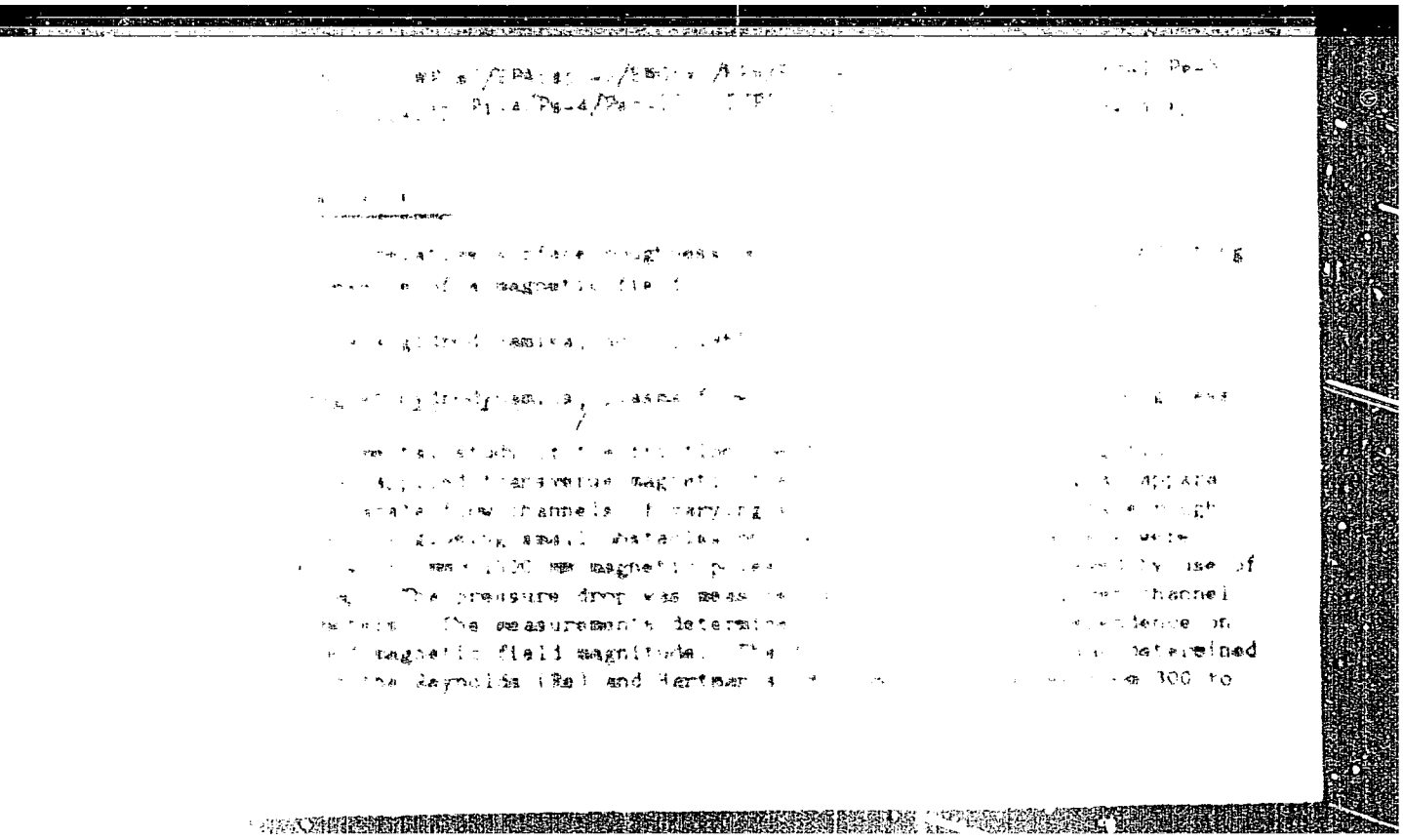
Fig. 1. Variation in the drag coefficient in relation to Stewart's number: + - channel width a = 2.5 cm, height of plastic dis k = 0.2 cm; ○ — a = 0.30 cm; k = 0.025 cm; O — a = 0.15 cm, k = 0.025 cm; △ — a = 1.0 cm, k = 0.045 cm; ▲ — a = 0.5 cm, k = 0.015 cm.

Card 3/3

BRANOVER, G.G.; DUKURS, R.K.; KIRKO, I.M.; LIELAUSIS, O.A.; SHCHERBININ, E.V. (Riga)

"On hydraulic laws of turbulent flows of liquid metals in magnetic fields"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 January - 5 February 1964



respectively. Nonlinear flow ... at ... and data is presented for ... of applica- ... coefficient formula shows that ... zones de- ... zones grow with increase in ... art. ... figures.

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

DUKWICZ, I.

International standardization conferences on the textile industry in Lucerne. p. 34

NORMALIZACJA. (Polski Komitet Normalizacyjny Warszawa, Poland
Vol. 27, no. 1, January 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

DUKWICZ, M.

Atomic and nuclear Particle operated clocks. Postepy astronom 8 no.4: 251-254 '60

DUKWICZ-LATKA, Magdalena, mgr

Artificial earth satellites and cosmic sounds put in orbit in 1963; list and characteristics. Problemy 20 no. 4:205-211 '64.

DUKWICZ-LATKA, Magdalena, mgr

Chronological table of the artificial earth satellites and cosmic probes. Problemy 21 no.3:130-134 '65.

Dul, D

Distr: 4E3c/4E3d 19

70. The first Hungarian nuclear reactor. D. Dul, Gy. Knézy, M. Murányi, P. Varton, E. Szirákí, K. Hunka. *Magyar Építőipar* Vol. 7 1958 No. 3 pp 80–98 5 figs

The edifice containing the reactor is T-shaped and situated in the centre of the experimental plant with the secondary buildings (cooling tower, ventilating engine room, transformer station etc.) built around it. The 60 m long, 3-storey transversal part accommodates the laboratories, the power distribution room, the room containing switchgears for dosimetric instruments, the switchboards for plant control, the research workers' studies. The stem of the T is constituted by the 19 × 21.5 m base, 13 m high two-storey reactor room incorporating the 7 m dia., 12 m high bulk of the reactor and the experiment chambers requiring a higher degree of protection against radiation. This protection was ensured by a 2.5 m thick "heavy" concrete (weighing 3.2–4.3 t per cu m, containing haematite, limonite and iron scrap as aggregates) wall directly around the reactor and a 1 m thick wall between the reactor room and the laboratories. The required jointless continuity of the floors is ensured in general by rubber flooring and, in rooms subject to heavy contamination, by stainless steel sheeting. The installation of the numerous pipelines (for various types of sewage, water supply, gas, ventilation etc.) which had to be perfectly sealed and yet be conveniently serviced and supervised constituted a special problem.

TW

DUL

DUBICZ, Sandor; DUL, Ferenc

Prosthesis for bilateral arm amputees. Magy. sebeszet 10 no.2-3: 140-145 Apr-June 57.

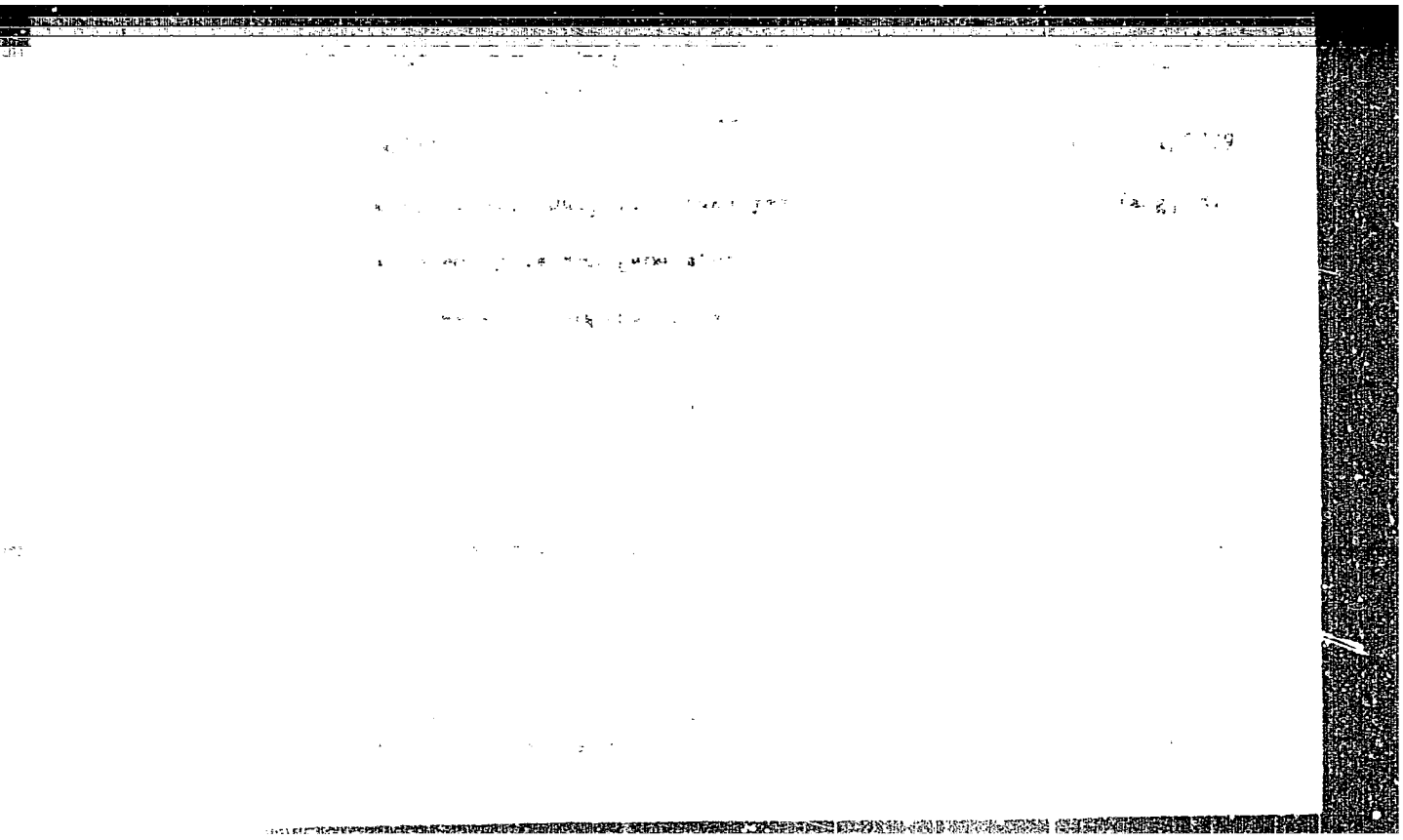
1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikaja (Igazgato: dr Rubanyi Pal egyetemi tanar) es a Honvedtagkyar (Egeszsegugyi Miniszterium) kozlemenye.

(ARTIFICIAL LIMB
for bilateral arm amputees, technical & rehabil. problems (Hun))

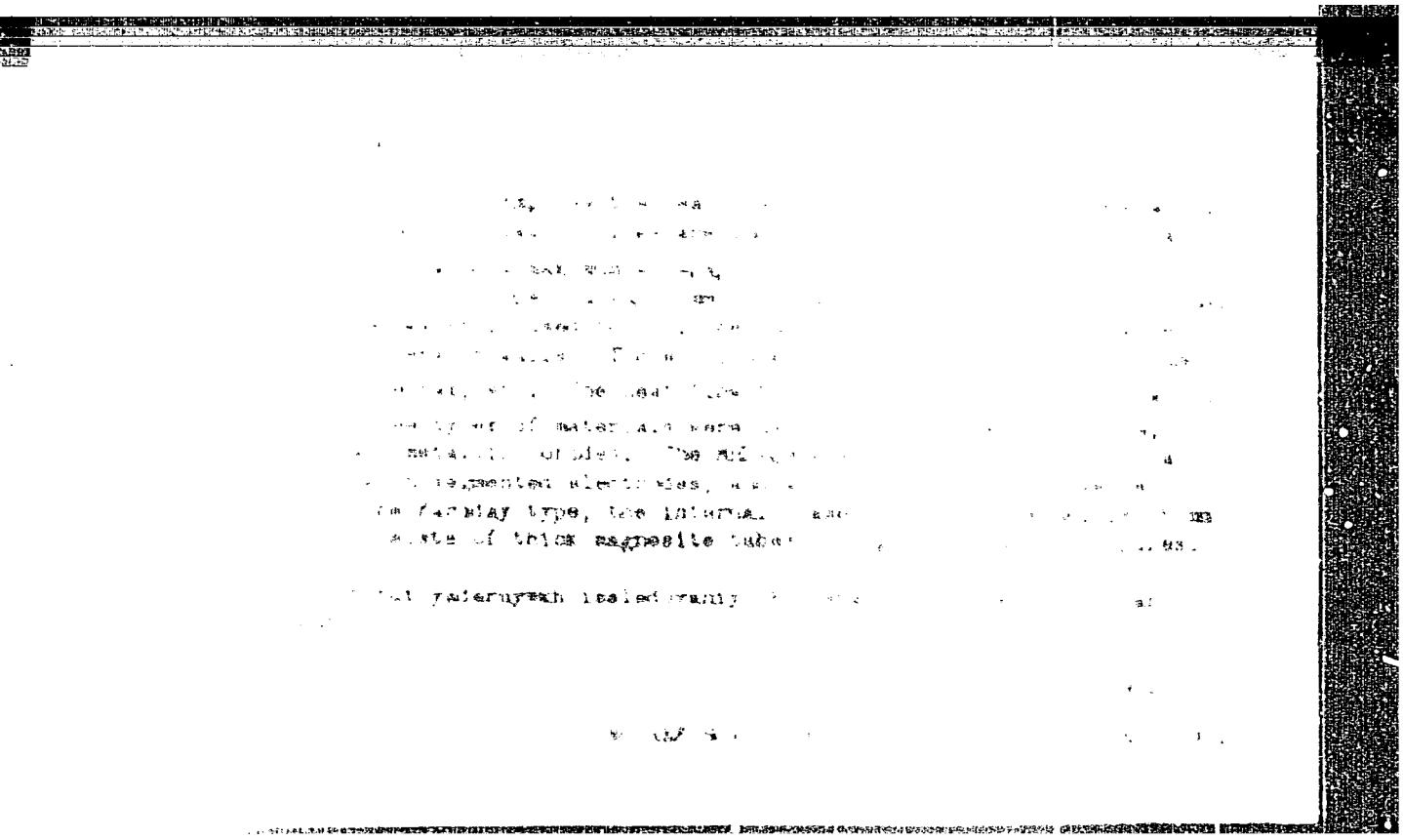
DUBETZ, S.; DUL, F.; ZAJER, J.

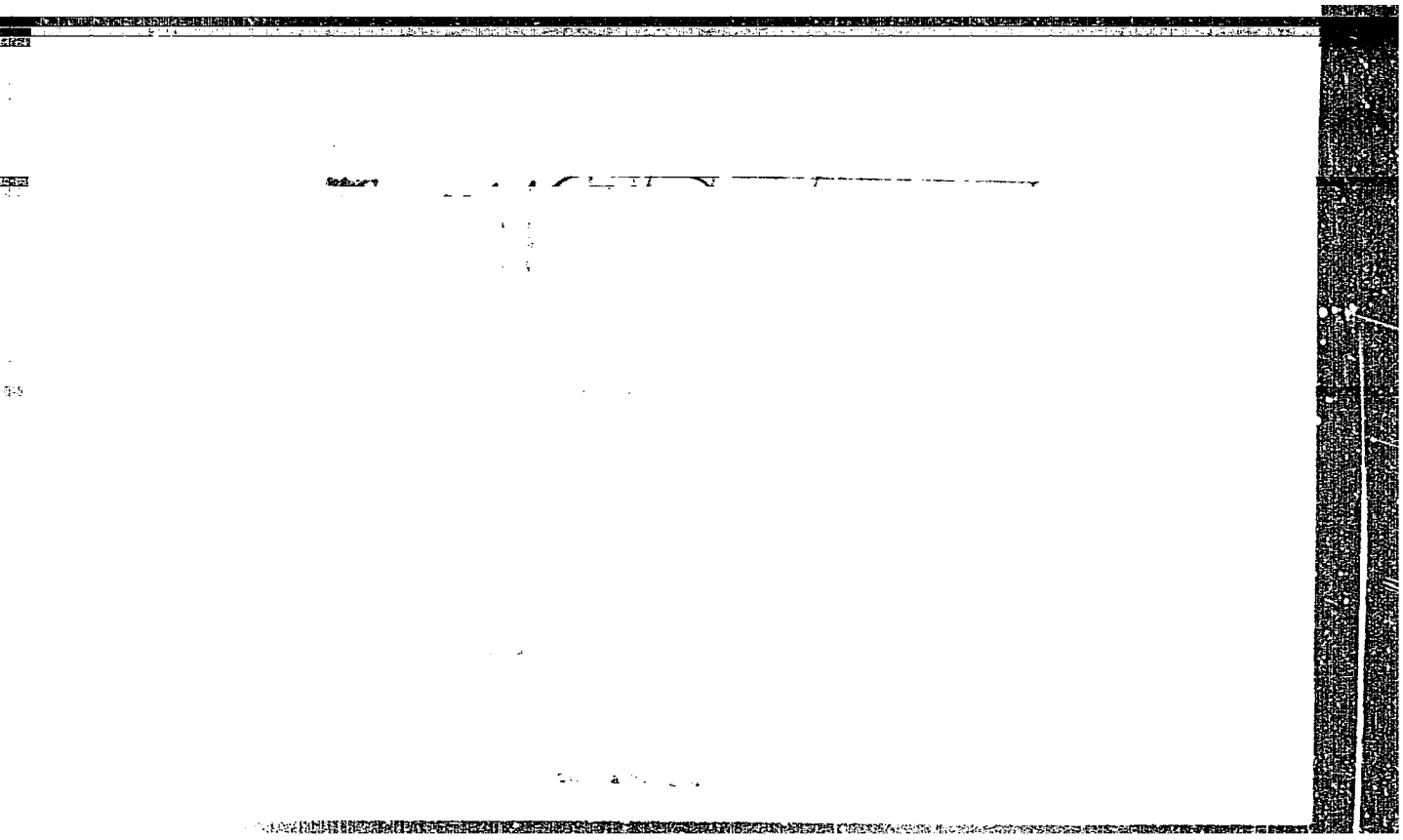
Prothesis experiments on cattle. Acta veter Hung 12 no.2:117-126 '62.

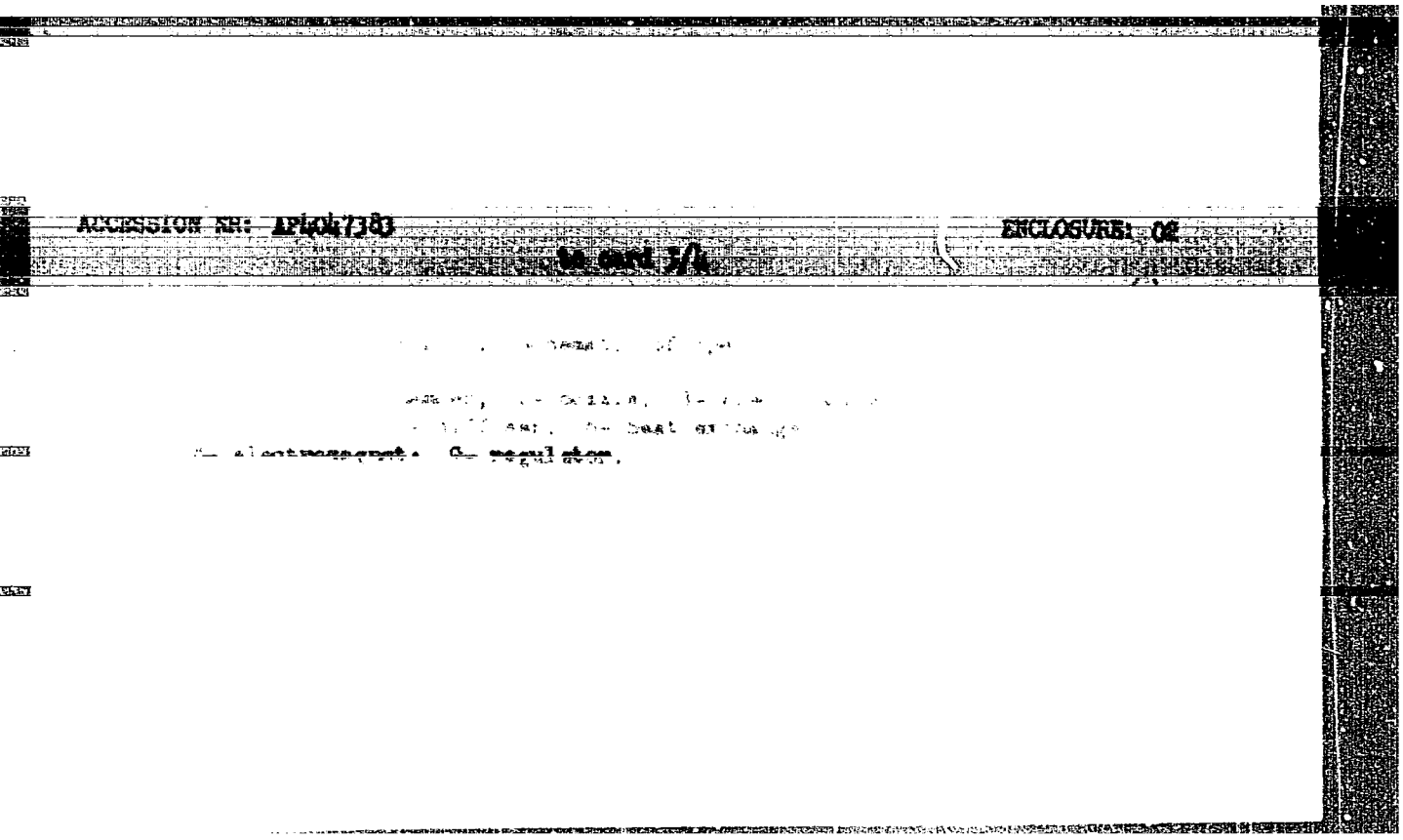
1. II. Chirurgische Klinik (beauftr.Leiter: J.Stefanics) der Medizinischen Universitat und Chirurgische Ophthalmologische Klinik (Leiter: Dozent A.B.Kovacs) der Veterinarmedizinishchen Hochschule, Budapest.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041151(







DULA, A., ing.

A breakout of floating rock sand in the Ceptura mine. Rev min 12 no.10: 453-463 O '61.

(Rumania—Coal and mining) (Sand)

DULA, Henryk, ins.

Technology of the manufacture of automatic looms. Przegl mech 22 no.11:346-348 10 Je '63.

DULA, I. YA.; KOZLOV, M. V.

Textile Machinery

Blending units for fibrous materials, Leg. prom. 12 No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

DULA, I.Ya., inzhener [translator]; KRIVITSKIY, V.I., inzhener, redaktor; SKOROBOGATA, I.N., redaktor; RAKOV, S.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Production of steel parts by means of cold extrusion] Proizvodstvo stal'nykh detalei kholodnym vydavlivaniem. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1956. 110 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Extrusion (Metals))

CHERNOKH, S.[Cernoch,S.]; SHVARTS, V.V.[translator]; MEL'TSER, R.Ye.[translator]; GOL'DSHTEYN, M.S.[translator]; DULA, I.Ya.[translator]; SHVARTS, I.V.[translator]; YAKUBOVICH, L.V.[translator]; ACHERKAN, N.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; GIL'DENBERG, M.I., red.izd-va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the manufacture of machinery in two volumes] Spravochnik po mashinostroeniiu v dvukh tomakh. Moskva. Mashgiz, Vol.1. 1963. 734 p. Translated from the Czech. (MIRA 16:12)

(Mechanical engineering) (Metalwork)

DULA, Ovidiu, ing.

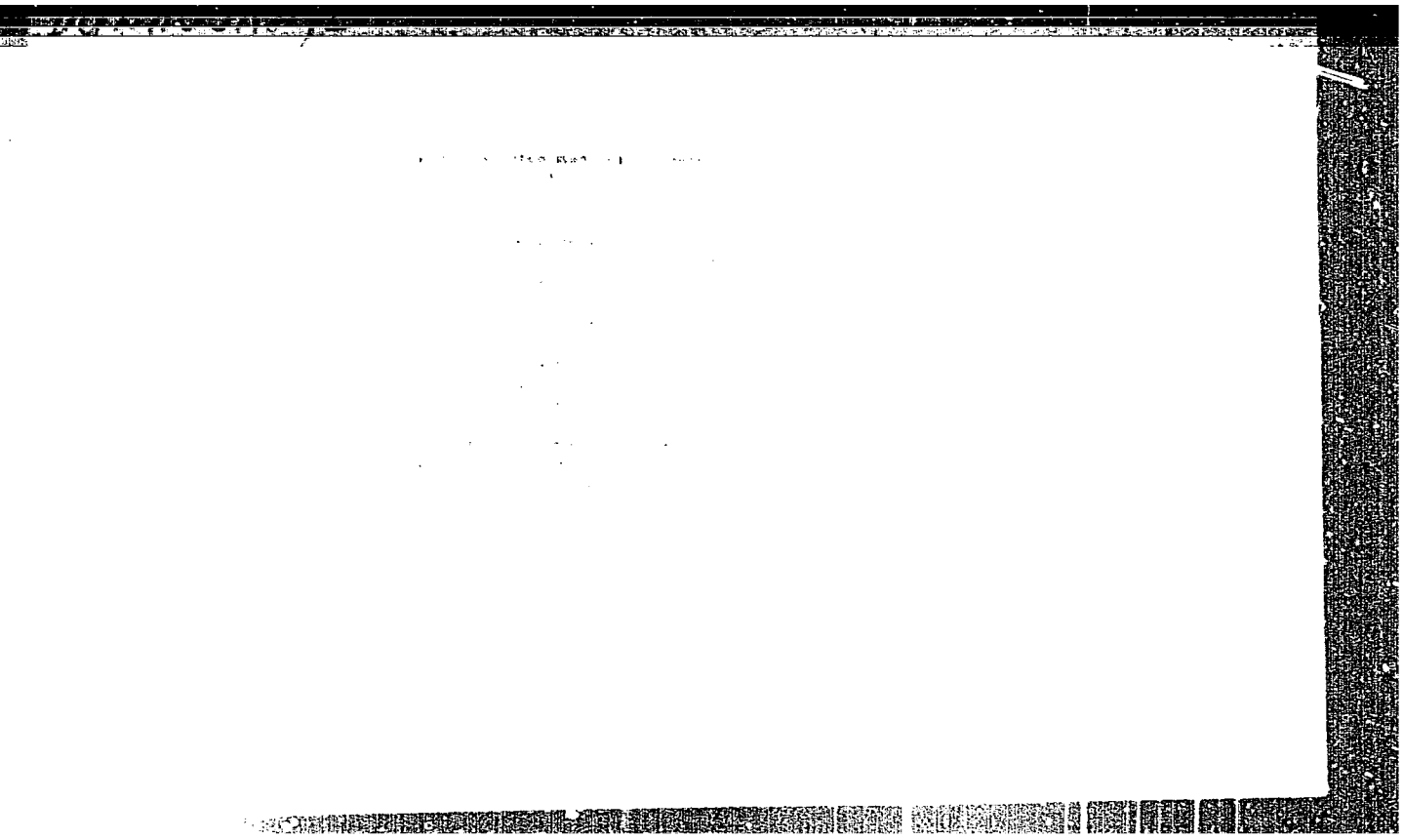
Explosibility of gases generated by underground fires.
Rev min 13 no.8 412-418 S '62.

IULACSFA, E.

IULAC&FA, E. Bending of reinforced-concrete girders caused by eccentric loads.
p. 506.

Vol. 5, No. 11, Nov. 1955.
MELYEPITESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956



DULACSKA, E.

Shear stresses of curved beams of reinforced steel concrete.

p. 201. (Melyepitestudomanyi Szemle. Vol. 7, no. 5/6, May/June 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

DULACSKA, E.

4918. Dulácska, E., Elliptic paraboloid shell (in Hungarian), *Mélyépítéstudományi Szemle 7*, 11/12, 582-585, Nov./Dec. 1957.

Paper presents membrane analysis of a shell roof over a rectangular area, subjected to distributed loading of constant intensity in the horizontal plane (snow load). Method of solution is an extension of the one introduced by P. Csonka. It consists of assuming for the membrane stress function a polynomial expression, the coefficients of which are adjusted by the method of least squares, so as to give the best approximation for the prescribed loading condition. For illustration a numerical example is chosen which was analyzed previously by I. Menyhárd, using an arctangent function. There is good agreement in all stress-resultant values except at the corners, where this latter approach obviates singularities in shear.

M. Hetényi, USA

DULACSKA, E.

Shell constructions over an elliptic base. Acta techn Hung 27 no.3/4:273-279 '59. (MIAI 9:6)

1. Planmunga-Unternehmen "Buvati" Budapest.
(Roofs, Shell)

DULACSKA, E.

A butterfly-wing-shaped two-point-supported shell construction.
Acta techn Hung 28 no.1/2:149-154 '60. (EMAI 9:7)

1. Planungs-Unternehmen "Buvati", Budapest.
(Roofs, Shell)

BULACSKA, E.

The bending theory of long oblate circular-cylindrical shells. Acta techn Hung 32 no.3/4:343-356 '61. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Plannungsunternehmen "BUVATI," Budapest.
(Structural shells) (Elasticity)
(Cylindrical shells) (Bending)

DULACSKA, Endre, okleveles epitesszmernok

On the shearing resistance of the cracked cross section of a bended ferroconcrete beam with T cross section. Melyepitestud szemle 12 no.8:373-375 Ag '62.

1. Budapesti Varosepitesi Terveso Vallalat statitikus tervezoje.

DULACSKA, Endre

Calculation of ferroconcrete stave shells. Muszaki kozl MTA 30 no.1/4:19-37 '62.

1. Budapesti Varosepitesi Tervezo Vallalat.

DULACSKA, Endre

Prefabricated shell structure from small parts. Magy ep ipar 10 no.6:272-274 '61.

DULACSKA, Endre

Shearing dimensioning of bent reinforced concrete beams. Magy ep ipar 11 no.10:483-485 '62.

DULACSKA, Endre

Stability of excentrically pressed shell arches. Epites: kozleked tud kozl 7 no.1/2:135-142 '63.

DULACSKA, Endre

Analysis of the economy of the load-bearing constructions and structural systems of apartment houses. Magy ep ipar 13 no. 1: 58-68 '64.

L 44611-66 EWP(w) IJP(c) EM

ACC NR: AT6033135 SOURCE CODE: HU/2504/66/053/03-/0439/0444

AUTHOR: Dulacska, Endre--Dulachka, E.

ORG: Design Bureau, Budapest

TITLE: Stability of structures with a high center of gravity

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta technica, v. 53, no. 3-4, 1966, 439-444

TOPIC TAGS: civil engineering, construction

ABSTRACT: A theoretical study was made of the conditions involved in the stability of structures with high centers of gravity. The foundation was represented by an elastic half-space and the critical value for horizontal forces was characterized by a closed equation. The relations were discussed in terms of a rigid structure (such as a tower) and homogeneous strength and support conditions. The equations were presented in such forms that they may be applied directly to the calculation of stability values in connection with specified safety factors. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 13 formulas. [Orig. art. in German] [JPRS: 36,645]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 07Jan65 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 blg

0920 0687

BULACSKAINE SZABREJEI, Ilona, oklevelez epitesmernok, tudomanyos munkatars

Kani's method for frame calculations. Magyepitestud szemle 15 no.2:89-95 F '65.

1. Strength Research Group on the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

BULAMITA, T.

"With regard to the hypotheses, and the evolution of the theory in the problems of the structure and properties of metallic materials."

p. 195 (Studii Si Cercetari De Metalurgie) Vol. 2, no. 1/2, 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

RUMANIA/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of Crystals E-10
and Polycrystalline Substances.

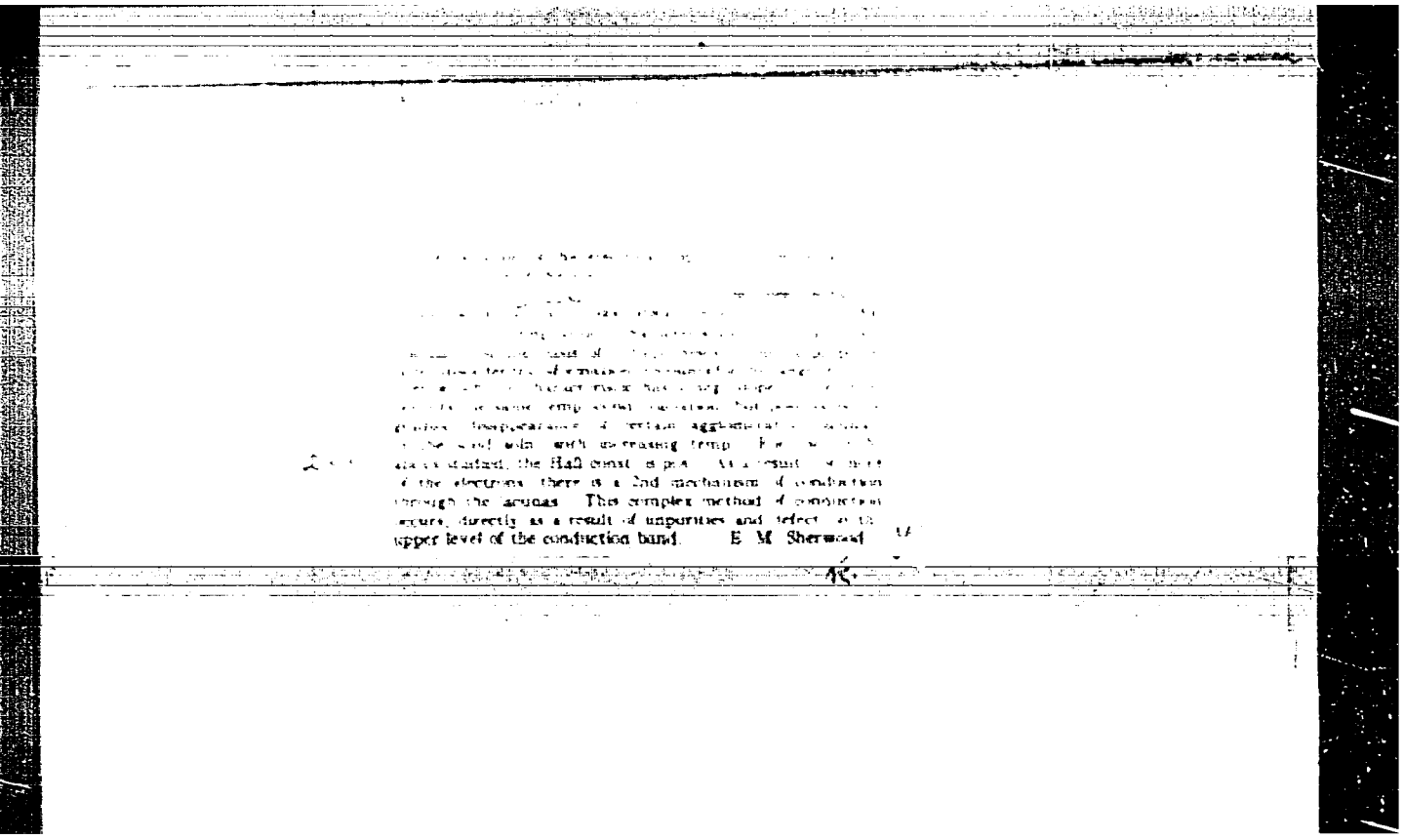
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 10, 1958, No 22959

Author : Dulamita T.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Certain Theoretical Problems in the Structure and Mechanical Properties of Metals

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari metalurgie. Acad. RPR., 1957, 2, No 3, 373-382

Abstract : Data are presented on the dependence of the electric and mechanical properties of metals on the conditions of plastic deformation and heat treatment. The parallelism between these relations is emphasized, and ideas are expressed concerning the use of the rheology in mathematical examinations of these properties.

Card : 1/1

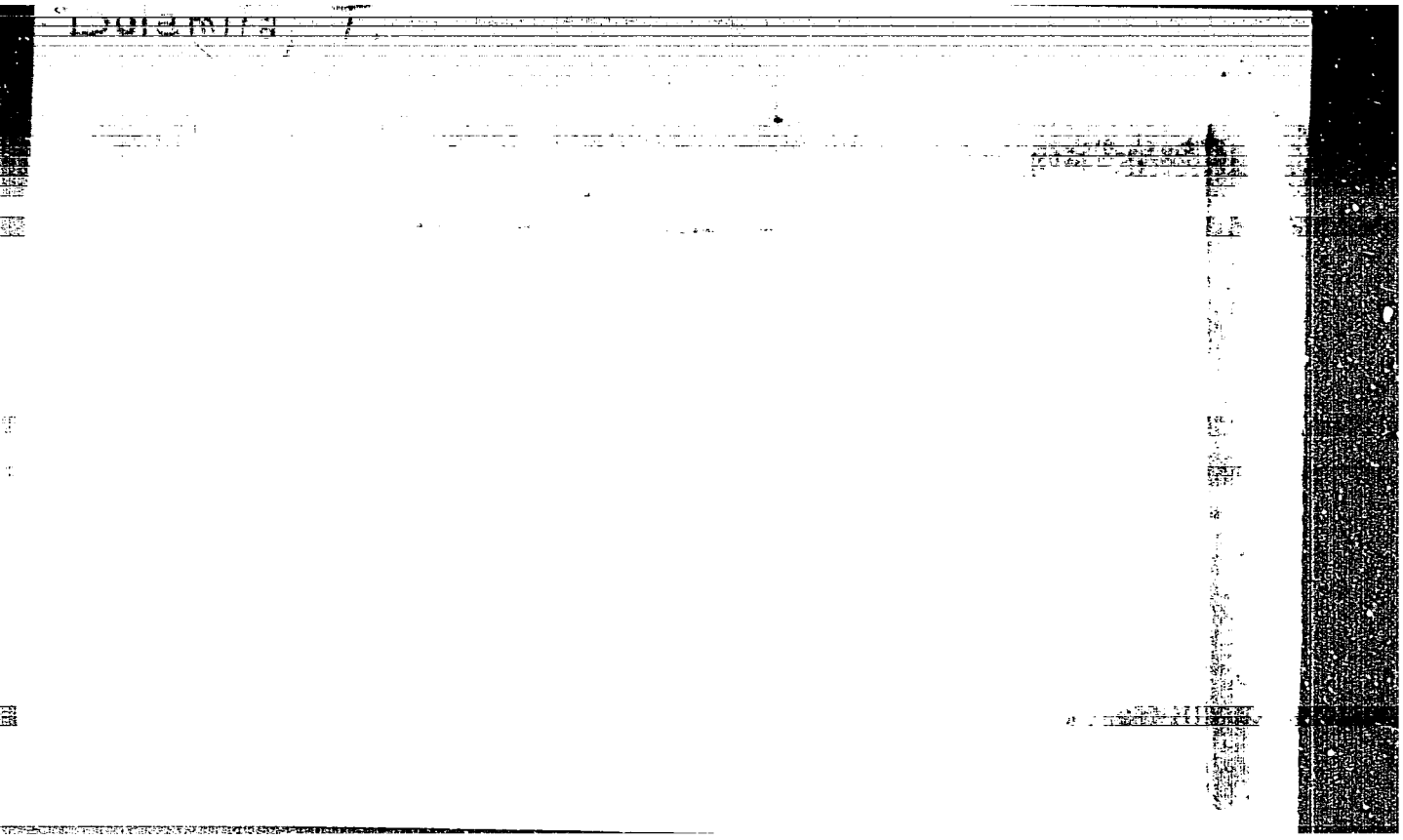


upper level of the conduction band. E. M. Sherwood

DULAMITA, T.

A semiconductor component of electrical properties in some resistant alloys of the solid-solution type. T. Dulă-mită, D. Drimer, and E. Fekt. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Studii și cercetări de metalurgie* 3, 151-60(1958).—Investigations were carried out in order to classify resistant metallic materials from the point of view of their possible semicond. behavior. Wire specimens were produced *in vacuo*, and measurements of elec. resistance were also carried out *in vacuo*. The specimens contained: (1) Ni 79.4, Cr 20.6; (2) Ni 78.45, Cr 19.46; (3) Ni 78.11, Cr 20.25; (4) Ni 41.21, Cu 58.6; (5) Ni 20.52, Cr 7.2, Cu 71.1%. The results were plotted in a coördinate system of log σ (σ = elec. cond. in m./ohm sq. mm.) and $1/T \times 10^3$ (T = abs. temp.). 1 and 2 present a semicond. component; 3, in a limited temp. range; 4 has no such component and has a typically metallic behavior; 5 shows neither semiconductor component nor metallic behavior. It is hypothesized that a modification in the interat. bond takes place, owing to alloying.

Felicitas D. Goodman



18(6) RUM/9-59-6-3/40

AUTHORS: Dulămiță, T., Ghiță, V., Mălnescu, A., and Mîntulescu, D., Engineers

TITLE: The Obtaining of Tungsten Powder from Scales

PERIODICAL: Metalurgia si constructia de masini, 1959, Nr 6, pp 464-466 (RUM)

ABSTRACT: The Central Laboratory of the plant "23 August", Bucharest, tackled the problem of obtaining tungsten from the scales formed on the skin of forged rapid wolfram-steel parts. The present article describes the experimental results of the extraction of WO_3 from the scales and obtaining tungsten by reduction of oxides. At the present time research is being continued toward obtaining the wolfram carbide powder starting either from the tungsten thus obtained, or directly from tungsten oxide WO_3 or from the ammonium parawolframate. The scales formed in wrought or laminated rapid steel is by its quantity a significant source of tungsten or tungsten carbide powder which would be sufficient to satisfy the present needs of

Card 1/2

RUM/9-59-6-3/40

The Obtaining of Tungsten Powder from Scales

wolfram powder for Rumania, the authors write. At the present time, the scales are lost for the Rumanian economy, as they are given no utilization. The authors describe the method applied. The tungsten oxide contained in the scales is turned into soluble sodium tungstate. From the solution of sodium tungstate, wolframic acid is precipitated by means of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The acid is filtered and is transformed into WO_3 through a drying and calcination process. The method has been described by F.H. Scott. The authors tried to pass through ammonium parawolframate to obtain a pure product. Based on the experimental results presented, the authors conclude that the method could have economic significance for Rumania. There are 5 tables, 5 photographs, and 1 Rumanian reference.

Card 2/2

DULAMITA, T.

Distr: 4E1x(g)/4E2c/4E2d(b) 2 cys

Intermetallic compounds with semiconductor properties of the type $A^{II}B^{IV}$. E. Dulămiță, D. Drimer, and E. Foit. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Studii cercetări mat.* 6, 511-23 (1959).—Two compds. of the type $A^{II}B^{IV}$, Mg_2Sn and Mg_2Pb (which crystallize in the reciprocal system of Si and Ge), were compared in order to det. the influence of the lattice structure on the semiconductor characteristics and in what way they vary in the same column (of the periodic table) as a function of the at. no. of one of its components. The compds. were prepd. by using the purest available components, melting under a protective layer of anhyd. $MgCl_2$ 55, anhyd. KCl 40, and NH_4Cl 5% in a graphite crucible, necessitating an initial excess of Mg (2% in the case of Mg_2Sn) in order to achieve rigorous stoichiometric compn., then a thermal treatment (48 hrs. at 450–500°, inert atm., cooling to 200° at 10°/hr.), a subsequent more advanced purification, and eventual production of a monocrystal. The specimens underwent metallographic and microhardness study. The semiconductor properties were detd. by comparing the resistivity measurements, by detn. of the elec. cond. variation with temp. (20–420°) and of the sign and value of the thermo-e.m.f. Since Mg_2Sn was found to be a semiconductor, while Mg_2Pb has metallic properties, it is not the cryst. structure which dets. semicond. This transition (along the periodic table column) of semiconductor properties to metallic properties, can be explained by the fact that the probability for the electrons in the peripheral layers to pass the conduction level into the valence level, grows with the at. no. of the element. Thus, the characteristics of the intermetallic compds. can be predicted. 17 references.

M. Ben Eliezer

DULAMITA, T.

Distr: 4E2c

Production of tungsten powder from waste products. T. Dulămiță, V. Ghiță, A. Mălăescu, and D. Mințulescu. *Rev. construcția metal* 11, 464-6(1959).—During forging, shaping, and hot rolling of high-W steel, there is an appreciable accumulation of waste material, mainly WO_3. Also filings and grinding dust are considered. These waste products are subjected to an alk. melt, and form a sol. Na tungstate. This soln. is filtered and tungstic acid is pptd. by HCl. Filtering, rinsing, drying, and calcination convert the tungstic acid into pure WO_3. Redn. by H gives W powder. Optimum operating conditions are: ratio Na_2CO_3:W waste 0.155:1, temp. 1000°, duration of alk. melt 1 hr. The WO_3 analizes 99.3-99.5%. The redn. by H is made at 900° for 1 hr. with almost theoretical yield of 79.5% and satisfactory purity. R. Bruckenthal

S/137/62/000/004/122/201
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Mantea, Ştefan, Dulemiţa, Titi, Iatan, Ion

TITLE: Brittle fracture of Cr-Si-Mo-steel for valves and methods of its prevention

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 55, abstract 4I326 ("Bul. Inst. politehn. Bucureşti", 1960, 22, no. 4, 101-112, Rumanian; Russian, English, French, German summaries)

TEXT: Studies were carried out with the aim of eliminating breakdowns of exhaust valves of diesel motors fabricated from steel mark MCM1 (MSM1). The fractures arise either as result of a very considerable grain growth, or after incorrect heat-treatment, or else as result of accidental working at a critical degree of deformation. A new economical technique of deforming and heat-treatment is cited.

T. Rumyantseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

DULAMITA, Titi, ing.; RIZESCU, Corneliu, ing.; PANTEA, Valeriu, ing.

Primary thermal treatment of rapid steel for tools. Metalurgia constr mas 14 no.10:869-874 O '62.

1. Usina "23 August", Bucuresti.

DULAMITA, T., ing.; RIZESCU, C., ing; UPSU, V., ing.

Causes of fissuring of the N06 tool steel. Metalurgia constr mas 15 no.8:483-487 Ag '63.

DULAMITA, T., ing.; MINTULESCU, D., [illegible]; IATAN, I., ing.

Some peculiarities of the preliminary thermal treatment of the W14 tool alloy steel. Metalurgia constr mas 15 no.8:490-496 Ag '63.

L 33342-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6024580 SOURCE CODE: RU/0017/65/000/005/0240/0244

AUTHOR: Dulamita, T.--Dulamitse, T. (Engineer; Candidate of technical sciences); Mintulescu, D.--Mantulesku, D. (Engineer)

ORG: "23 August" Works, Bucharest (Uzinele "23 August")

TITLE: Some observations concerning the formation of structure in the preliminary heat treatment of a complex tool steel alloy and its influence on machinability

SOURCE: Metalurgia, no. 5, 1965, 240-244

TOPIC TAGS: tool steel, metal heat treatment/W14 tool steel

ABSTRACT: The authors analyse the formation of internal structure of tool steel W14, which after preliminary heat treatment shows some structural peculiarities that might be confused with structural defects due to carbide networks or segregations. However, the authors found that the illustrated structural peculiarities and the presence of carbide networks or segregations had no effect on the machinability of the steel. Orig. art. has: 17 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.785:669.15-194:669.14.018.25

0915 2213

SZIHAYI, Elemer,okl.mernok; V.NAGY, Imre,dr.; SZIVAK, Attila; FEKETE, Karoly; LACZAI SZABO, Tibor; CSERMAK Bela; DULANSZKY, Vandor; MOKVAI, Vilmos, okl.mernok; BELLOSEVICH, Sandor; DENESI, Odon; MADAS,Jozsef; COCZ, Bela; VARNAI, Tivadar; HETENYI, Endre

Industrial water supply. Pecsi musz szemle 6 no.4 supplement:5-14 O-D '61.

1. Vizgazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet igazgatohelyettese (for V.Nagy). 2. Melyepitesi Tervezo Vallalat (for Szivak). 3. Deldunantuli Vizugyi Igazgatosag (for Fekete). 4. Nehezipari Miniszterium Villamosenergiaipari Igazgatosag (for Laczai Szabo). 5. Vizgazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet (for Csermak). 6. Pecsi Viz- es Csatornamuvek (for Dulanszky). 7. PTV V.Mernokgeologiai Osztaly (for Bellosevich). 8. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Pecsi Tervezo Vallalat Ybl-dijas varosrendezo epitesznernoke (for Denesi). 9. Pecsi Szentrosat (for Madas). 10. Pecs mj.varos Tanacsa Vegrehajto Bizottsaga elnokhelyettese (for Cocz). 11. Pecs mj.varosi KOJALL (for Varnai). 12. Orszagos Vizugyi Foigazgatosag fomernoke (for Hetenyi)

DULANSZKY, Nandor

The Pecs Water and Canal Works. Pecsi muss szaml 5 no.4:17-20 O-D '60.